

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sam Louison left on the Mariposa for a short trip to the Coast.

The following mail was sent by the Mariposa: 4734 letters and 1567 papers.

W. N. Armstrong is again in town. He spent a week's time on Kauai.

Col. Macfarlane and his bride can be expected on the return trip of the Mariposa.

Action on the "Dangerous Persons" bill was deferred in the Councils yesterday.

Mrs. H. P. Elliott, the wife of Lieut. Elliott of the Adams, left for the Coast yesterday.

The next mail from San Francisco will arrive on the Alameda, due here on the 15th inst.

P. C. Jones will act, under power of attorney, for T. May during the latter's absence from the country.

The wife of Byron J. Taylor, a well-known plantation engineer, recently died in Oakland, California.

The school vacation will commence on April 6th, and will extend until the 23d of the same month.

The men on guard in an open boat near the bark Horatio, do not have a sinecure in this kind of weather.

C. R. Bishop has donated \$500 for the benefit of a home for Chinese boys which is maintained by F. W. Damon.

A shipment of Kaiulani bitters can be looked for in the near future. The cyclone has departed from Craigside.

The Act to provide for a constitutional convention passed its first reading yesterday at the meeting of the Councils.

Colonel Soper and staff and the officers of the National Guard held a conference yesterday morning with President Dole.

The Honolulu cyclery has a full stock of the Gormully & Jeffery tires for bicycles. They can be fitted to any pneumatic tired safety.

Francis Harden was acquitted yesterday in the District Court on a charge of obstructing justice. The arresting officers failed to make out a case.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turner will be at home to their friends at Fernhurst, King street, Saturday afternoon from 3 to 6.

Ex-Minister Stevens was present in Detroit on Washington's birthday at a banquet given by the Michigan Republican Club. He spoke on Hawaiian matters.

There is some talk of starting a Press Club in Honolulu. A number of the newspaper men of the town are agitating the question, and the organization is almost a fixed fact.

There is a clause in the Act that provides for a constitutional convention, that says that those who are insane or are idiots cannot vote for delegates. This is enough to keep all royalists from the polls.

The second lecture of the Rev. A. S. Twombly series for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. library will be delivered at the hall this evening. The subject is "Oriental Oddities; a Humorous Description of the East."

The National Band was present yesterday afternoon at the departure of the Mariposa. There was a large crowd present. Mr. Davies was allowed to depart without any great demonstration on the part of the natives or, in fact, anybody else.

A considerable amount of vaccine was received by the Board of Health from Australia yesterday. It arrived by the Mariposa. A double quantity of the virus has also been ordered from the Coast, and the work of vaccination can proceed merrily.

## Sailors Vaccinated.

C. B. Reynolds, the agent of the Board of Health, went out to the bark Horatio yesterday and vaccinated two of the men on board. The others were found to have fresh vaccination scars, and it was not considered necessary to give them any more virus.

The men at the quarantine station are rapidly recovering, and it is only a matter of a few days until they will be well. No danger is to be apprehended of the disease spreading, as too strict a guard is kept on both the quarantine station and the ship.

Electric tanning is increasing. Winnipeg car fare is 2 cents.

## THE LONG-SUFFERING CENTRAL.

Some of the Things He Has to Put Up With.

## PEOPLE WHO ASK FOOL QUESTIONS.

Folks Who Prefer Pulling Down the Lever to Looking at the Clock—A Few of the Multifarious Duties of the Man on the Other End of the Wire.

"Central, what time is it?" "Is there any news of the steamer?" "What's the matter with this telephone, Central?" "Ring up number—hard!" "If this telephone isn't fixed today, Central, you can take it out; see!" "Where's the Likelikey?"

The above questions are a few of the innumerable ones asked the poor, long-suffering operator at the central office of one of our telephone systems. He is kept busy nearly all the time making connections, and when he has to stop to answer "fool questions" it is certainly an exasperating thing. Whether or not the company makes a point of employing men who have no temper is not known, but if any of the "Centrals" have feelings of battle, murder and sudden death toward the people who ask questions, they are certainly not to blame.

The telephone systems of Honolulu have been written up so often that nearly everyone understands or thinks he does, just how it works. An ADVERTISER man spent some time in the central office of one of the local companies a few days ago, and learned more about telephones in half an hour than he ever knew before—which wasn't much.

It looks like a very simple matter to make a connection. Central, when you pull down your lever and ask for a number, answers you, and then simply pulls a plug out of one hole and sticks it into another. That's all. There is nothing at all complicated—when you know nothing about it. But when it is remembered that Central has about 300 of these plugs to watch and over 700 of the holes, and that if he makes a wrong connection he calls the loudly-expressed wrath of the subscriber down on his head, the entire simplicity or the matter fades away.

The operators wear a receiver that is fastened to the head by a steel band. This brings the receiver close to his head and holds it there. The ADVERTISER man wore one of these receivers for some time, and listened to the people ask their questions.

It is astonishing how many people there are who will not take the trouble to look on the card for the number they want. They will only give their own number and the name of the party wanted. So Central has to know the number of every subscriber on the lines. If he should tell a subscriber that he didn't know the number of the name called for, that subscriber would probably say, or at least think, that Central didn't know his business. The most commonly asked question is, "What time is it?" People in Honolulu seem to have a deep-seated repugnance to looking at the clock. It is so much easier to pull down the lever and ask Central than it is to go into another room and consult the time piece. A short time ago a certain family here got into the habit of asking the time so often during the day, that one of the operators began to count. He counted thirty-one times that the different members of that one family consulted the oracle in one day. On further investigation it was found that the house had an average of one clock for every room.

About 3300 connections are made in a day at the office visited. This is an average of almost five connections for each telephone in use. As the great majority of these connections are made during a few hours of the day, Central has to be on the jump during those busy hours.

Each telephone has its own wire direct to the office. Consequently, there is considerable expense attached to the work of putting in a new instrument. If a number of telephones could use the same wire, it would be a bonanza for the companies, but they cannot.

There is an idea in the minds of most people that Central hears everything that passes over the wires. This is not so, although he can do so if he wishes, but he has to use what he calls the "listening plug" to do it. It is a very fortunate circumstance for him that he cannot hear it all, or his chances of going to the insane asylum would be even greater than they are now. A number of people have a habit of pulling down the lever and listening to the conversation of others until Central tells them to let go.

In case of fire, Central has some very important duties to perform. The alarms come into the telephone offices first, and Central has the duty of sounding the gong in the engine houses and letting the men and horses know that they are wanted for duty. There are a number of subscribers who want to be notified whenever a fire occurs and a special keyboard has been made for their benefit, which, when a spring is touched, notifies them all at the same time, and saves much needed time for the operator.

The greatest enemy the telephones have is the electric light wires. They play more havoc with the telephone wires than all the other causes combined. It is these that make that disagreeable buzzing noise in your ears sometimes when you are trying to hear some one talk. If the electric light and telephone wires run parallel for a mile or so, even though they are sixty feet apart, the latter wire is affected by induction. Storms, like the one we have had lately, are also hard on the telephone systems, in the way of breaking down wires and burning out instruments. One of the local companies has recently imported a lightning arrester that will obviate all danger from the electric fluid.

But, as was said before, it is Central that needs your sympathy. He is, probably, one of the best informed men in town on current events, and can tell you anything from the price of sugar to the latest royalist rumor.

and he is expected to impart all he knows, and sometimes more, to the omnipresent question-asker. Be gentle with Central. Remember that he is long-suffering and much abused; and that if you were in his position and had to make a clock, an encyclopedia, an unabridged dictionary and a fire alarm out of yourself several times a day, you would not have the patience of Job.

## COURT NOTES.

The only hearing yesterday was in the assumpsit case of James A. Thompson vs. W. C. Achi; jury waived. Defendant was called three times but, failing to show up, the plaintiff, who appeared in person without counsel, had it all his own way. The Court rendered judgment in his favor for the sum of \$60, the amount of the note for money loaned, and \$2.80 for interest. Had plaintiff been an attorney at law he could have claimed the statutory item of "attorney's commission" upon the amount of the judgment.

Judge Whiting has filed two decisions in the equity case entitled Claus Spreckels vs. G. W. Macfarlane. One allows the substitution of C. A. Spreckels as plaintiff in the place and stead of Claus Spreckels, and the other decision is in the nature of an order overruling defendant's motion for abatement of all proceedings in the case. The defendant has noted and perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

In Thomas W. Hobron vs. S. M. Kaaukai, jury waived, assumpsit case for \$115, the value of an iron safe, Judge Cooper decides in favor of the defendant, the Court holding that, by the plaintiff's own evidence, there was no contract established between the parties. J. A. Magoon for plaintiff; W. C. Achi for defendant-appellant.

Judge Cooper has overruled the demurrer in the damage case of Ralph R. Foster vs. H. M. Hayward. A lady passenger on the steamer Mariposa named Ella E. Brison appeared yesterday in the Clerk's office, and gave her testimony on behalf of the defendant. Her deposition is now on file. Wm. Foster for plaintiff; P. Neuman for defendant.

D. M. Crowley, a voluntary bankrupt, has petitioned for a discharge from all his debts, and Judge Cooper has appointed Friday, March 23d instant as the time for hearing the application. Petitioner in person.

Attorney C. W. Ashford, on behalf of the defendant in the equity suit between Claus Spreckels and G. W. Macfarlane, has filed a motion in arrest of judgment and to stay execution of the same until after the appeal in said case has been heard by the Supreme Court.

In the equity case of Claus Spreckels vs. G. W. Macfarlane, praying for foreclosure of a mortgage lien, Judge Whiting has heard a motion filed by C. A. Spreckels to be permitted to appear as party plaintiff in said case. Defendant opposed the motion, and urged the abatement of the present suit. The sale of the mortgaged property will take place on the 10th inst., and consists of certain shares of stock in the Waikapa Plantation Company, owned by defendant. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

The executors of the will of M. Goldberg have filed a petition to be allowed to sell the store effects and goods of the estate to one L. E. Tracy, who bids the sum of \$917 for purchase of the same. F. M. Hatch for the executors.

C. Bosse, assignee of the bankrupt estate of Robert S. Agee, storekeeper in Hilo, Hawaii, has applied for approval of his account which he submits, and for a discharge from responsibility as such. The Court has appointed the 13th instant as the day for hearing said application. F. M. Hatch for the assignee.

In the equity suit of S. Norris vs. E. de Herblay, Judge Whiting yesterday filed two decisions, one of which sustains the demurrer filed by defendant and the other orders the injunction dissolved. In this case the plaintiff sought to restrain the enforcement of a judgment recovered by defendant upon a foreign judgment rendered by the Supreme Court on August 25, 1891. A. S. Hartwell and F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; P. Neumann and Carter for defendant.

Another decision filed yesterday by Judge Whiting is in the estate of Kahaku (K.), on an application for a decree of heirs. Deceased who resided in Heeia, Koolau-poko, on this island, died in 1883, and the Court finds the relationship and proportions of the surviving heirs to be as follows: Timoteo one-quarter; Kabinu and heirs of Kekuanani one-quarter; Keau and Kapalanu each one-sixth; Beniamina, Koleka and William Crowell each one-twelfth; and Ahsoon and Awa together one-twelfth. A decree is ordered to be prepared in accordance with these findings. Attorneys for the several claimants are J. M. Poeppoe, J. M. Kaneakua, J. H. Bare-naba and J. L. Kaulukou.

## As Pleasant As Ever.

The usual agreeable monthly social was held at the parlors of the Central Union Church last night, though the attendance was smaller than it customarily is. A very pleasant musical and literary programme was presented, and the inner man was provided for with as much generosity as ever.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

## RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS,—The main industries of the country require, in the near future, an augmentation of agricultural laborers; and

WHEREAS,—It is desirable to have laborers brought into this country who, after discharging their obligations to their employers, will, with their families, settle and make good citizens; and,

WHEREAS,—Many of the Portuguese who have formerly been brought to this country to reinforce the ranks of agricultural laborers have settled down with their families, and proved to be desirable citizens; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED,—That the Government take immediate steps to ascertain if the Government of Portugal would favor a further immigration of laborers and their families into this country; and, if so, to open negotiations looking toward renewed immigration at an early date.

E. D. TENNEY.

Honolulu, March 8, 1894.  
Mr. Young said that this was an opportune time to investigate this question of Portuguese labor. It would be well to test it in a legitimate way, and the sooner the better. He heartily seconded Mr. Tenney's resolution.

Mr. Emmelhuth—Is it necessary to consider the matter of Portuguese labor when we are going to bring in Japanese labor all the time? I would like to ask if the statement made in one of the evening papers last evening, that R. W. Irwin has gone to Japan for the purpose of bringing out Japanese, is true.

The Attorney-General—Applications for 1000 or 1200 Japanese have come in from plantations and we have sent to Japan to have them filled.

Mr. Emmelhuth—I am ignorant of the law on the question, but I am of the opinion that the Advisory Council should be informed when any Asiatics are sent for.

President Dole—There is a treaty between the two Governments, under which Japanese have been coming here for the last six years. It is probably under this treaty that these men have been sent for.

Mr. Tenney's resolution was put to vote and carried.

The bill providing a pension for the widow of Officer Kaubane passed its first reading.

The Act amending the Act relating to the construction of railways on Oahu passed its second reading.

The second reading of the bill relative to postoffices at Kalaupapa was deferred.

Second reading of an Act relating to dangerous persons.

Mr. Tenney moved the bill be read section by section.

Mr. Morgan moved it be indefinitely postponed. It was the strongest measure he had ever seen. The Attorney-General, with the force of police under him, should be able to take care of all doubtful persons.

Mr. Damon said he differed from his colleagues on this bill. It was not in the direction of constitutional Government, but against it. The Government had been in existence over a year. It was stronger than it had ever been, was gaining in popular support and its forces were never stronger. The bill will hurt the credit of the country.

The Attorney-General said the bill was undoubtedly a very radical measure. It might be called a war measure. It was not like the administrative process of Russia, which permitted expulsion and banishment to Siberia without trial. This was similar to legislation in other free countries.

Defendant had regular trial, with appeal to Supreme Court. His rights were fully protected. The public had the right to protect itself against dangerous persons when the welfare of the community required it, even when no actual crime could be proved. This was similar in principle to the law requiring a man to give a bond to keep the peace. If he does not do it he must go to prison. The government had no desire to be arbitrary, and so this bill provided for the regular process of law. There was nothing new or original in the idea of the law, and in the manner of its execution it was surrounded with great safeguards. It was not like the administrative process of Russia, which permitted expulsion and banishment to Siberia without trial. This was similar to legislation in other free countries.

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## AND STILL ANOTHER PAMPHLET.

Celso Cesar Moreno, of the District of Columbia.

## HE WON'T KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

Annals and Baron Munchausen Are Outdone by this Product of sunny Italy—He Roasts the Missionaries and All Their Connections in His Usual Manner.

Celso Cesar Moreno, of the district of Columbia, has, at great trouble to himself, and much more to others, prepared an imposing looking pamphlet for the supposed perusal of the Senate and Congress. It is dedicated "most respectfully and earnestly in homage to truth, justice and equity, to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled." On the cover is a portrait of Liliuokalani Kamehameha, the most gracious Queen of Hawaii.

Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, of the district of Columbia, has spread himself. He has compiled a mass of testimony in favor of "Liliuokalani Kamehameha" that would be most convincing to a man with absolutely no brains. Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, of the district of Columbia, has drawn up an array of testimony, most of which has emanated entirely from the fertile brain of Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, of the district of Columbia, that will be hailed with joy by all lovers of a rotten government. Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, of the district of Columbia, some years ago, who was politely asked to leave this country for the country's good, by the decent people of the community, is undoubtedly a well qualified man to speak on the subject of the monarchy. As he has no character whatever himself, he, of course, has no respect for any one else who has any. A few extracts from the facile pen of this famous gentleman follow.

In speaking of the missionaries, Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, etc., says: "They came to the Islands with a few carpet bags containing Bibles and mortgage blanks, and soon disposed of both, with the result that the Hawaiians found themselves financially ruined. They have also lost their former patriarchal happiness and customs with their political and social liberties, and are now threatened with being deprived of the political independence of their beloved country. The fathers (the greedy missionaries) have robbed them in the past, and the sons are trying to rob them in the present."

"The United States has always sent third-rate politicians as ministers and Consuls to Hawaii, hence the erroneous information received. I am well informed, for I have on the spot studied Hawaii and the Hawaiians—their troubles with the missionaries of all creeds; and when distant from the Islands I have kept up an uninterrupted correspondence with the great leaders of the Hawaiian nation, such as the Hons. Wilcox, Bush, Colburn, Cummins, Testa, Kaali, Kapena, Kaunamano, Kimo, Pelekone and others. I have explained my views on the situation to President Cleveland and to Assistant Secretary of State Porter; later to Senator Morgan and Congressman McCreary, and these statesmen should dispose of the Hawaiian question and render justice to the weak, ill-treated, honest and generous Hawaiian people that have been so continually misrepresented, misjudged and grossly wronged by the missionaries."

Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno was not satisfied with telling untruths in English. He is a versatile gentleman and can lie in several different languages. He published a long article in an Italian paper in Chicago, in which he lauds Blount to the skies.

Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno has, among his other talents, a large amount of what would be called gall in a common man, but in such a mighty specimen of the genus homo as Mr. Moreno, is diplomatic ability. He says, in another part of his pamphlet:

"In order to correctly inform Congress about the reputation of the missionaries and missionaries' sons from Hawaii, I quote the following from the Hawaii Holomua of Honolulu." Then follows a long tirade against President Dole, Minister Thurston, Frank Hastings and others. He calls Professor Alexander and W. B. Olson "missionary reprobates" and claims that Liliuokalani "generously clothed and nourished them both in Hawaii." This choice bit of rhetoric is followed by a comparison of the moral merits of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani and the much abused missionaries, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, of the District of Columbia, roasts everybody and anything that has the slightest connection with the Provisional Government or Minister Stevens. He quotes from a Mr. Solher, whose name should probably be divided differently and made into M. S. Talker, who says that "Queen Liliuokalani is not so black as she is painted." That attempts have been made many times to whitewash the ex-queen is undoubted, but it has always been the general idea that she was painted by the hand of Nature.

Altogether, Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, etc., may look with pride on his *chef d'œuvre*, for it is a masterpiece. It is extremely doubtful if so many false statements were ever before crowded into thirty pages as are put in this pamphlet. If Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, of the District of Columbia, keeps on in the same direction that he has started, Annals would not have any chance with him at all, and Baron Munchausen would blush with shame to think that he had been so outdone by a simple, nineteenth century gentleman who signs himself Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, of the District of Columbia.

Daily Advertiser, 50 cents per month, delivered by carrier.

## CURIOUS KANAKA CHARACTER.

Bill Ragsdale, the Hawaiian Parliamentary Interpreter.

During the early years of Kalakaua's reign and for some years preceding a half white called "Bill" Ragsdale was the official interpreter in the elective branch of the Hawaiian Parliament says the New York Sun. Ragsdale had a great natural aptitude for acquiring languages, and it was told of him that when he visited a French man-of-war the officers would not believe he had not been educated in Paris, and that the German navy officers wanted to bet that he had been educated from infancy in Berlin. He was quick witted, eloquent, a fop in dress, and as a citizen a good for naught. His official duties required him to interpret the speeches of the natives into English and the speeches of the foreigners into Hawaiian. The latter was necessary, as many of the native members from districts remote from Honolulu and Hilo had little knowledge of any language but their own. The former duty, turning the natives' speeches into English, was seldom necessary, as the foreign members were, naturally, men who had been on the islands long enough to master the simple and easily acquired native language. But it was a duty Ragsdale loved, and its performance was a source of constant delight to the foreign members and spectators. His method was to interpret every two or three sentences, and he would sometimes snavely interrupt a native struggling in an impassable labyrinth of gutturals and leave him there, in speechless amazement, while he launched into an eloquent on the beauties of a moonlight rainbow or some other equally unrelated subject. Or a gray haired member from Waikapa might arise in his place and explode a few gutturals which were to the effect that one of his oxen had been drowned in the Uluapalukua ford and he wanted to know when the government proposed to bridge that creek. Ragsdale would rise, bow to the members, and proceed dramatically in some such manner as this:

"The distinguished and eloquent member from Waikapa desires to direct the attention of the honorable members to what he aptly characterizes as their lamentable lapse from that high sense of duty which most distinguishes the patriot from the politician. Not since the regretted days of Kamehameha I. of glorious memory, whose war club was as the thunderbolt, and whose canoes shimmered o'er the waters like the mysterious lights which beacon the spray as it dashes across the coral reef; not since the taboo was by royal edict placed on the religion of our forefathers and we all became Christians by ukase; not since the enemies of the great Kamehameha fled in affright, up the valley of Nuuanu and—fearing death less than the wrath of their pursuer—flung themselves over the Pali, where their bones in fantastic disarray strew the cruel rocks even now; not since the juice of the ava first made the sailors of Capt. Cook del